# THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 991.] SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.


RICHMOND, March 23, 1802.

MY CLIENTS in the Henrico District Court will address their communications to myself, or my son Mr. PEYTON RANDOLPH, who has commenced the Practice of the Law. We shall unite in any business depending there, in which either of us may be employed.

EDM: RANDOLPH.

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JUST RECEIVED,
*And for Sale by the Subscriber,*
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
**Dutch Bolting Cloths.**
*J. Darmsdatt.*
Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 2t.

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THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tuesday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church. As business highly interesting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Parishes will spare no exertion in sending forward their Deputies.

By desire of the Bishop,
JOHN BUCHANAN, Treasurer
to the Prot. Esp. Church.
April 5, 1802.

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NOTICE.
*In the case of* EDW. RD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING,
*Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Petersburg, intend to meet on the 1st day of May next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where those Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

By order of the Commissioners and Assignees,
CONRADE WEBB,
*Solicitor to the Commission.*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Petersburg, April 1st, 1802. ep 8t

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**Joseph Bonnardel,**
*FROM PARIS,*
TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
*Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.*

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du Val's house.

*Richmond, March 24, 1802.* 8tp.

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

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**Sales at Auction.**

WILL BE SOLD, positively, without reserve, for ready money, on the fourth Thursday in this month, [the 29th instant] on the premises,

**12 valuable Lots,**

within the inclosure of Mr. Joseph Jackson. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. d.
Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep8.

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THE SUBSCRIBER
*Will receive proposals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the*
***Carpenter's Work***
Of the PUBLIC TOBACCO WAREHOUSE now building in this city.

*John Clarke.*
Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

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**Notice,**

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking assignment of a Note of mine given to Christopher Johnson, near Bent-Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the sum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained of me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.
Jefferson Mills, April 5, 1802. 6t

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Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publishing the second section of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM BERKELEY,
*Treasurer.*

Treasury Office, March 31, 1802.

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SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

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THE SUBSCRIBER,
*Offers to Barter an Invoice of* 20,000
*Dollars worth of well assorted*
**DRY GOODS,**
OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.
ALSO—SELLING OFF
*His well Assorted Stock,*
At very reduced prices, for Cash.
*Bartlett Still.*
Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

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*Manchester Turnpike Company.*

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Stockholders to the said Company are requested to attend at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks'* Tavern in this place on Saturday the 1st of May next, at 11 o'clock, to choose five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.
Manchester, March 24, 1802. 4w.

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FOR SALE,
*At first cost, a northern built*
**COACHEE,**
And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

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**Old Dare-Devil**

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell this advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.
February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

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FOR SALE,
**SHERRY WINE,**
Of a superior quality, in quarter casks, for cash, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

*Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.*
March 22, 1802.

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*KNOWSLEY,*

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

*Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz.* "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—the same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Vance's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's ch. forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

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***Lands and Negroes***
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to the subscribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper*, and *Henry Toler, jun.* to satisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of William Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

**Tracts of Land,**
*Belonging to the said THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:*

One Tract containing eighty seven and a half acres, more or less; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or less. The four first tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The last mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about [illegible] below the city of Richmond, and is the same which the said Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Also

**59 Valuable Slaves,**

among which are two good Blacksmiths and a Cooper.

*Charles Copland,*
*Charles Johnston,* } Trustees.
Richmond March 16, 1802.

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FOR SALE.

ON the fourth Wednesday in the present month, (April) the subscriber will sell, at public auction, his lease of four years, from September last, of the

***Cross Keys Tavern,***

two doors below the Court House, in the city of Richmond, and give immediate possession. There is attached to this tenement a good stable, and very large lot of land, newly enclosed with post and rails, a good garden, a commodious yard, and hen house. The whole subjected to a rent of 84 dollars per annum, in monthly payments of 7 dollars per month. The whole of the buildings are in good order, and all except the dwelling house and kitchen put on the tenement at the expence of the subscriber, which cost him upwards of £100. He will treat with any person on the subject, in the interim, at private sale. There can be no better stand in this city, for nearly one third of each month in the year, being two Courts holden at the Courthouse, (which is in 20 yards of the place) in every month, eight of which are quarterly courts, which hold 6 days each. Should the person who rents, wish to purchase a quantity of suitable FURNITURE, the subscriber will supply them as it stands in the house.

*Nathaniel Childers.*
Richmond, April 7th, 1802. tdf

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***Old Knight of Malta.***

THIS DAY arrived from Mount-Vernon, the Old Knight of Malta. He will be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom if paid within the season, (which will commence from this date, and expire the 10th of August) if not TEN DOLLARS will be required. Pasturage GRATIS, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes. The money to be sent when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM STUART, Agent
*For the estate of G. W. P. Custis, Esq.*
White House, New-Kent,
March 2d, 1802. } ep 3t

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FOUND under my house, two GREAT COATS, WAISTCOAT & BREECHES—supposed to be stolen. The owner or owners to apply to *Thomas Dickinson*, near the Spout-Spring.

April 5, 1802.

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*HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES*
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

*Friday, February 19.*

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

*(Mr. BAYARD'S speech continued from our last.)*

I now come, Mr. Chairman, to examine the changes which were made by the late law. This subject has not been correctly understood. It has every where been erroneously represented. I have heard much said about the additional courts created by the act of last session. I perceive them spoken of in the president's message. In the face of this high authority, I undertake to state, that no additional court was established by that law. Under the former system there was one supreme court, and there is but one now. There were seventeen district courts, and there are no more now. There was a circuit court held in each district, and such is the case at present.—Some of the district judges are directed to hold their courts at new places, but there is still in each district but one district court. What, sir, has been done? The unnatural alliance between the supreme and district courts has been severed, but the jurisdiction of both those courts remain untouched. The power or authority of neither of them has been augmented or diminished. The jurisdiction of the circuit court has been extended to the cognizance of debts of 400 dollars, and this is the only material change in the power of that court. The chief operation of the late law is a new organization of the circuit courts. To avoid the evils of the former plan, it became necessary to create a new corps of judges.—It was considered that the supreme court ought to be stationary & to have no connection with the judges over whose sentences they had an appellate jurisdiction.

To have formed a circuit court out of the district judges, would have allowed no court of appeal from the district court, except the supreme court which would have been attended with great inconvenience. But this scheme was opposed by a still greater difficulty. In many districts the duties of the judge require a daily attention. In all of them business of great importance may on unexpected occurrences require his presence.

This plan was thought of; it was well examined and finally rejected, in consequence of strong objections to which it was liable. Nothing therefore remained, but to compose the circuit court of judges distinct from those of the other courts. Admitting the propriety of excluding from this court the judges of the supreme and district courts, I think the late Congress cannot be accused of any wanton expence nor even of a neglect of economy in the new establishment. This extensive country has been divided into 6 circuits, and three judges appointed for each circuit. Most of the judges have twice a year to attend a court in three states, and there is not one of them who has not to travel farther, and who in time will not have more labour to perform than any judge of the state courts.—When we call to mind, that the jurisdiction of this court reaches the life of the citizen, and that in civil cases its judgments are final to a large amount; certainly it will not be said that it ought to have been composed of less than three judges. One was surely not enough, and if it had been doubtful whether two were not sufficient, the inconvenience, which would have frequently arisen from an equal division of opinion, justifies the provision which secures a determination in all cases.

was additionally very material a place on the bench of this court, a judge from each ſtate, as the court was in general bound to conform to the law and the practice of the ſeveral ſtates.

I truſt, ſir, the committee are ſatisfied that the number of judges which compoſe the circuit court is not too great, and that the legiſlature would have been extremely culpable to have committed the high power of this court to fewer hands. Let me now aſk, if the compenſation allowed to theſe judges is extravagant. It is little more than half the allowance made to the judges of the ſupreme court. It is but a ſmall proportion of the ordinary practice of thoſe gentlemen of the bar, who are fit, and to whom we ought to look to fill the places.—You have given a ſalary of 2000 dollars. The puiſne judges of Pennſylvania, I believe, have more. When you deduct the expences of the office, you will leave but a moderate compenſation for ſervice, but a ſcanty proviſion for a family.—When, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen coolly conſider the amendments of the late law, I flatter myſelf their candour will at leaſt admit that the preſent modification was fairly deſigned to meet and remedy the evils of the old ſyſtem.

The ſupreme court has been rendered ſtationary. Men of age, learning, and of experience, are now capable *of holding* a ſeat on the bench; they have to mature their opinions in cauſes on which they are called to decide, and they have leiſure to devote to their books, and to augment their ſtore of knowledge. It was our hope by the preſent eſtabliſhment of the court, to render it the future pride and honor, and ſafety of the nation. It is this tribunal which muſt ſtamp abroad the judicial character of our country. It is here that ambaſſadors and foreign agents reſort for juſtice, and it belongs to this high court to decide finally, not only on controverſies of unlimitted value between individuals, and on the more important colliſion of ſtate pretenſions, but alſo upon the validity of the laws of the ſtates, and of this government. Will it be contended that ſuch great truſts ought to be repoſed in feeble or incapable hands. It has been aſſerted that this court will not have buſineſs to employ it. The aſſertion is ſupported neither by what is paſt, nor by what is likely to happen. During the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs at their laſt term the court was fully employed for two weeks in the daily hearing of cauſes. But its buſineſs muſt increaſe. There is no longer that reſtraint upon appeals from the circuit court, which was impoſed by the authority of the judge of the court to which the appeal was to be carried; no longer will the apprehenſion of a ſecret unavoidable biaſs in favor of the deciſion of a number of their own body, ſhake the confidence of a ſuitor, in reſorting to this court, who thinks that juſtice has not been done to him in the court below. The progreſſive increaſe of the wealth and population of the country, will unavoidably ſwell the buſineſs of the court. But there is a more certain and unfailing ſource of employmeent, which will ariſe in the appeal from the courts of the national territory. From the courts of original cognizance in this territory, it affords the only appellate juriſdiction. If gentlemen will look to the ſtate of property, of a vaſt amount in this city, they will be ſatisfied that the ſupreme court will have enough to do for the money which is paid them.

Let us next conſider, ſir, the preſent ſtate of the circuit courts.

There are ſix courts, which ſit in twenty two diſtricts, each court viſits at leaſt three diſtricts, ſome four.—The courts are now compoſed of three judges of equal power and dignity. Standing on equal ground their opinions will be independent and firm. Their number is the beſt for conſultation, and they are exempt from the inconvenience of an equal diviſion of opinion. But what I value moſt, and what was deſigned to remedy the great defect of the former ſyſtem, is the identity which the court maintains. Each diſtrict has now always the ſame court. Each diſtrict will hereafter have a ſyſtem of practice and uniformity of deciſion. The judges of each circuit will now ſtudy, and learn and retain the laws and practice of their reſpective diſtricts. It never was intended, nor is it practicable that the ſame rule of property or of proceeding ſhould prevail from N. Hampſhire to Georgia. The old courts were enjoined to obey the laws of the reſpective ſtates. Thoſe laws fluctuate with the will of the ſtate legiſlatures, and no other uniformity could ever be expected, but in the conſtruction of the conſtitution and ſtatutes of the United States. This uniformity is ſtill preſerved by the control of the ſupreme court, over the courts of the circuits. Under the preſent eſtabliſhment, a rational ſyſtem of juriſprudence will ariſe. The practice and local laws of the different diſtricts may vary, but in the ſame diſtrict they will be uniform. The practice of each diſtrict will ſuggeſt improvements to the others, the progreſſive adoption of which will in time aſſimilate the ſyſtem of the ſeveral diſtricts.

It is unneceſſary, Mr. Chairman, for me to ſay any thing in relation to the diſtrict courts. Their former juriſdiction was not varied by the law of the laſt ſeſſion.

It has been my endeavour, ſir, to give a correct idea of the defects of the former judicial plan, and of the remedies for thoſe defects introduced by the law now deſigned to be repealed. I do not pretend to ſay, that the preſent ſyſtem is perfect. I contend only that it is better than the old. If, ſir, inſtead of deſtroying, gentlemen will undertake to improve the preſent plan, I will not only explaud their motives, but will aſſiſt in their labour. We aſk only that our ſyſtem may be tried. Let the ſentence of experience be pronounced upon it. Let us hear the national voice after it has been felt. They will then be better able to judge its merits. In practice it has not yet been complained of; and as it is deſigned for the benefit of the people, how can their friends juſtify the act of taking it from them before they have manifeſted their diſpoſition to part with it?

How, ſir, am I to account for the extreme anxiety to get rid of this eſtabliſhment? Does it proceed from that ſpirit which ſince power has been given to it, has ſo unrelentingly perſecuted men in office who belonged to a certain ſect? I hope there will be a little patience; theſe judges are old and infirm men; they will die; they muſt die; wait but a ſhort time, their places will be vacant; they will be filled by the diſciples of the new ſchool, and gentlemen will not have to anſwer for the political murder which is now meditated.

I ſhall take the liberty now, ſir, of paying ſome attention to the objections which have been expreſſed againſt the late eſtabliſhment. An early exception which, in the courſe of the debate, has been abandoned by moſt gentlemen, and little relied on by any one, is the additional expence. The gentleman from Virginia ſtated the expence of the preſent eſtabliſhment at 137,000 dollars. On this head the material queſtion is, not what is the expence of the whole eſtabliſhment, but what will be ſaved by the repealing law on the table. I do not eſtimate the ſaving at more than 28,500 dollars. You ſave nothing but the ſalaries of 16 judges of 2000 dollars each. From this amount is to be deducted the ſalary of a judge of the ſupreme court, which is 3500 dollars. Aboliſhing the preſent ſyſtem will not vary the incidental expences of the circuit court. You revive a circuit court whoſe incidental expences will be equal to thoſe of the court you deſtroy. The encreaſed ſalaries of the diſtrict judges of Kentucky and Tenneſſee muſt remain. It is not propoſed to aboliſh their offices, and the admiſſions upon the other ſide allow that the ſalaries cannot be reduced.

If there were no other objection, the preſent bill could not paſs without amendment, becauſe it reduces the ſalaries of thoſe judges, which is a plain undeniable infraction of the conſtitution. But, ſir, it is not a fair way of treating the ſubject to ſpeak of the aggregate expence. The great enquiry is, whether the judges are neceſſary, and whether the ſalaries allowed to them are reaſonable? Admitting the utility of the judges, I think no gentleman will contend, that the compenſation is extravagant.

We are told of the expence attending the federal judiciary. Can gentlemen tell me of a government under which juſtice is more cheaply adminiſtered? Add together the ſalaries of all your judges and the amount but little exceeds the emoluments of the chancellor of England. Aſcertain the expences of ſtate juſtice, and the proportion of each ſtate of the expence of federal juſtice, and you will find that the former is five times greater than the latter. Do gentlemen expect that a ſyſtem expanded over the whole union is to coſt no more than the eſtabliſhment of a ſingle ſtate? Let it be remembered, that the judiciary is an integral and coordinate part with the higheſt branches of the government. No government can long exiſt without an efficient judiciary. It is the judiciary which applies the law and enables the executive to carry it into effect. Leave your laws to the judiciaries of the ſtates to execute, and my word for it in ten years you have neither law nor conſtitution. Is your judiciary ſo coſtly that you will not ſupport it? Why then lay out ſo much money upon the other branches of your government? I beg that it will be recollected that if your judiciary coſts you thouſands of dollars, your legiſlature coſts you hundreds of thouſands, and your executive millions.

An objection has been derived from the paucity of cauſes in the federal courts, and the objection has been magnified by the allegation, that the number had been annually decreaſing. The facts admitted, I draw a very different inference from my opponents. In my opinion they furniſh the ſtrongeſt proofs of the defects of the former eſtabliſhment, and of the neceſſity of a reform. I have no doubt, nay, I know it to be a fact, that many ſuitors were diverted from thoſe tribunals by the fluctuations to which they were ſubject. Allow me however, to take ſome notice of the facts. They are founded upon the preſidential document No. 8. Taking the facts as there ſtated, they allow upwards of 50 ſuits annually for each court, when it is conſidered that theſe cauſes muſt each have exceeded the value of 500 dollars, and that they were generally liquidated claims, I do not conceive that there is much ground to affirm, that the courts were without buſineſs. But, ſir, I muſt be excuſed for ſaying, I pay little reſpect to this document. It has been ſhewn by others in ſeveral points to be erroneous, and from my own knowledge, I know it to be incorrect. What right had the preſident to call upon the clerks to furniſh him with a liſt of the ſuits which had been brought in, or were depending in their reſpective courts? Has this been directed by congreſs, or was there any money appropriated to pay the expence? Is there any law which made it the duty of the clerks to obey the order of the executive? Are the clerks reſponſible for refuſing the liſts, or for making falſe or defective returns? Do we know any thing about the authenticity of the certificates made by the clerks? And are we not now aiming a mortal blow at one branch of the government, upon the credit, and at the inſtigation of another and a rival department? Yes, ſir, I ſay at the inſtigation of the preſident, for I conſider this buſineſs wholly as a preſidential meaſure. This document and his meſſage ſhew that it originated with him; I conſider it as now proſecuted by him, and I believe that he has the power to arreſt its progreſs, or to accompliſh its completion. I repeat that it is his meaſure. I hold him reſponſible for it; and I truſt in God that the time will come when he will be called upon to anſwer for it as his act. And I truſt the time will arrive, when he will hear us ſpeaking upon the ſubject more effectually.

It has been ſtated as the reproach, ſir, of the bill of the laſt ſeſſion, that it was made by a party at the moment when they were ſenſible, that their power was expiring and paſſing into other hands. It is enough for me that the full and legitimate power exiſted. The remnant was plenary and efficient. And it was our duty to employ it according to our judgments and conſciences for the good of the country. We thought the bill a ſalutary meaſure, and there was no obligation upon us to leave it as a work for our ſucceſſors. Nay, ſir, I have no heſitation in avowing, that I had no confidence in the perſons who were to follow us. And I was the more anxious while we had the means to accompliſh a work which I believed they would not do, and which I ſincerely thought, would contribute to the ſafety of the nation by giving ſtrength and ſupport to the conſtitution through the ſtorm to which it was likely to be expoſed. The fears, which I then felt, have not been diſpelled, but multiplied by what I have ſince ſeen. I know nothing which is to be allowed to ſtand. I obſerve the inſtitutions of the government falling around me, and where the work of deſtruction is to end God alone knows. We diſcharged our conſciences in eſtabliſhing a judicial ſyſtem, which now exiſts, and it will be for thoſe who now hold the power of the government to anſwer for the aboliſhion of it, which they at preſent meditate. We are told, that our law was againſt the ſenſe of the nation. Let me tell thoſe gentlemen, they are deceived, when they call themſelves the nation. They are only a dominant party, and though the ſun of federaliſm ſhould never riſe again, they will ſhortly find men better or worſe than themſelves thruſting them out of their places. I know it is the cant of thoſe in power, however they have acquired it, to call themſelves the nation. We have recently witneſſed an example of it abroad. How rapidly did the nation change itſelf in France, at one time Briſſot called himſelf the nation, then Robeſpierre, afterwards Tallien and Barras, and finally Buonaparte. But their dreams were ſoon diſſipated, and they awoke in ſucceſſion upon the ſcaffold or in puniſhment. Let not theſe gentlemen flatter themſelves, that heaven has reſerved for them a peculiar deſtiny. What has happened to others in this country, they muſt be liable to. Let them not exult too highly in a little brief and fleeting authority. It was ours yeſterday, it is theirs today, but to-morrow it may belong to others.

[Mr. Bayard here ſtated, that he had gone through the remarks he had to make connected with the firſt part of the debate; that he obſerved, that the common hour of adjournment had gone by, and that he ſhould ſit down in order to allow the committee to riſe, if they thought proper; and that he ſhould beg leave to be heard the following day upon the ſecond point. After ſome converſation, the committee roſe, reported—and the Houſe adjourned.

[*Mr. Bayard's Speech to be continued.*]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 27.

*Italian Republic.*

The following is the anſwer of Buonaparte, to an addreſs of a deputation of the Ciſalpine *conſulta*, at Lions, delivered in the Italian language:

The Ciſalpine republic, recognized even ſince the treaty of Campio Formia, has already experienced a number of viciſſitudes.

The firſt efforts to give it a conſtitution, had but little ſucceſs.

Subſequently invaded by hoſtile, armies, its exiſtence appeared no longer probable, when the French people, a ſecond time, by the power of their arms, expelled your enemies from your territory.

Since this period every attempt has been made to diſmember it.

The protection of France has been triumphant.

You have been recognized at Luneville.

Enlarged by a fifth part, you are more powerful, more conſolidated, and poſſeſſed of greater hopes!

Compoſed of ſix different nations, you are about to be united under the rule of a conſtitution, better adapted than any other to your manners and your circumſtances.

I have invited you to meet me at Lions in the character of the principal citizens of the Ciſalpine States. You have given me the neceſſary information for performing the auguſt taſk which my duty impoſes upon me as the firſt magiſtrate of the French people, and the man who has moſt contributed to your creation.

The appointments which I have made to the firſt offices of ſtate are totally unconnected with any local or party ſpirit.

As to that of preſident, I did not diſcover among you any individual who had any claims on public opinion, who was yet ſufficiently independent of local attachment, or in ſhort, who had performed ſervices of ſufficient magnitude to his country, to induce me to intruſt it to him.

The *proceſs verbal* when you have tranſmitted to me by your committee of thirty, and in which you have analyzed, with equal truth and preciſion, the external ſituation of your country, have deeply impreſſed me—I comply with your requeſt—I will ſtill retain as long as circumſtances ſhall require it, the chief direction of your affairs.

Amidſt the conſtant meditations required by the ſituation which I hold, nothing connected with you, or which may conſolidate your exiſtence and proſperity, ſhall be forgotten to the deareſt affections of my ſoul.

You have hitherto laws for particular diſtricts—You muſt henceforth have a general code.

Your people have only local habits; it is neceſſary that they ſhould aſſume national habits.

In a word you have no army—the powers which may become your enemies have ſtrong armies; but you have what may produce one, a numerous population, fertile plains, and the example given you in every eſſential circumſtance by the firſt nation in Europe.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THIRTY.

"Citizen Deputies,

"The Commiſſion of thirty, after having taken into their moſt mature conſideration the duty incumbent on them to make a proper choice of perſons qualified to be members of the government, now lay before you the reſult of their reflections concerning the election of the firſt magiſtrate.

"After having employed ſix days in deliberating on that moſt eſſential of all objects, after having, in various diſcuſſions, taken into conſideration whatever could have reference to ſuch a choice, they have drawn the ſame concluſion from different premiſes.

"If there be not generally in a ſtate many perſons capable of filling the firſt ſituation, it muſt be acknowledged that our poſition at home renders ſuch characters rare among us.

"In effect, it may eaſily be conceived, that in the very ſhort period which has elapſed ſince the Ciſalpine Republic has been formed by the union of different nations ſuch nations have not had time to know each other ſufficiently, in order to know the moſt diſtinguiſhed character ſhould excite equal confidence in the breaſt of all.

To chuſe an individual from among themſelves might be attended with danger, if it be conſidered that, diſtinguiſhed as we are by our laws, our uſages, and our manners, accuſtomed to different modes of thinking, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that we ſhould find one among us the very man who ſhould ſhake off his private way of judging, and take upon himſelf the taſk of removing us from ancient habits, and of introducing among us that national ſpirit which is the moſt ſolid baſis of republics, nor has the hiſtory of the preceding revolutions of the Ciſalpine Republic proved of any advantage to the commiſſion in the deliberative inveſtigations; for either the individuals who have lived during the revolutions alluded to, were not inveſted with any public authority, conſequently it cannot be preſumed that they are ſufficiently verſed in the ever difficult art—but greatly difficult among us—of ruling; but agitated by the ſhock of different opinions, counteracted in a thouſand different ways, and influenced by foreign impulſe, they could not have eſtabliſhed a reputation which, in leſs unhappy times would have enſured them public confidence.

"But, ſuppoſing that, notwithſtanding the great variety of obſtacles, a man were ſufficiently qualified to bear the great weight, others, or ſtill more conſiderable obſtacles would naturally preſent themſelves.

"The Ciſalpine Republic cannot yet be evacuated by the French troops, ſeveral political reaſons, and our own general intereſt being as we are without national troops, will not allow us to be ſo.

"Moreover the Ciſalpine Republic, although its exiſtence be ſecured by the treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot hope to obtain by herſelf, and at the dawn of her formation, that public conſideration which is neceſſary for its conſequence both at home and abroad.

"She muſt have ſupport, and through that ſupport ſhe muſt be acknowledged by ſeveral powers who hitherto have had no intercourſe with her. She therefore ſtands in need of a man, who, by the aſcendancy of his name and of his power, ſhall place her in a rank which her dignity claims; it would be in vain to look among ourſelves for that name, or for that power.

"In order then to eſtabliſh the dignity of Government againſt the influence of foreign troops, and to ſhed ſplendour over the cradle of the Ciſalpine Republic, the commiſſion has conceived it to be eſſential to the felicity of the Republic that ſhe ſhould be upheld in her firſt ſteps by the greateſt and the moſt powerful.

"Such being the forcible reaſons, the commiſſion has concluded that, if, on one

fide, the consulta extraordinary wishes the constitution to be proclaimed and that the Colleges, the Legislators, and the other authorities, be chosen from among those who have appeared most worthy of its esteem, in order to put an end to the Provisional Government: on the other, it should earnestly desire that General Buonaparte would have the goodness to honour the Cisalpine Republic so far as to continue to govern it as long as it shall appear necessary to him, in order to establish an uniformity of principles, and to cause us to be acknowledged by the Powers of Europe."

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BOSTON, April 5.

*From the MEDITERRANEAN.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli, dated Oct. 4th, 1801, received by Mr. Cathcart, at Leghorn, December 21st.

"Sir—The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruisers are ready to sail, the one a small ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hadgi Osman Candautte; the other a Greek built Guerlinoguichi or Polacre, of twelve guns, commanded by Baiz Osman Lerantinor.

"The first of the abovementioned cruisers had returned from Carthagena, in Spain, on the 23d ult. where she had been upon business for the Bashaw. I believe both the above cruisers will be manned with Turks, whom the Bashaw wishes to get clear of, as he is really afraid of receiving a visit from the Captain Bashaw, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the Grand Vizier. The Bashaw, about two months ago, purchased a fine Imperial ship, like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar; she now mounts 18 guns; she is painted all black with a yellow stripe in the middle; she has green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all the ornaments of the stern of the same color—it is supposed Admiral Murad will go out in her soon.

"The Bashaw has three gun boats, with a 24 pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the two American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raise the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantman may be found without convoy, particularly upon the coasts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might easily fall into the hands of the cruisers, which are now going out; which, besides the actual loss, would have very disagreeable consequences, would entirely reverse the political situation of the United States with this Regency."

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NEW-YORK, April 2.

By the British Packet from Falmouth we have received London papers two days later than by the Two Friends, and a shipping list to the 17th Feb. The Packet sailed from Falmouth on the 24th of that month, at which time no intelligence had been received of the signing of the Definitive treaty.

Capt. Main, who left Bordeaux on the 18th of Feb. and the River on the first of March, in the ship Thames of New-London, bound to Philadelphia, informs us, that the treaty was not signed when he left Bordeaux, and that there was no news.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the sch'r Recovery, Pearce, in 10 days from Port-Republic. The accounts by this vessel respecting the operations of the French army are various and contradictory. The captain informs, that the day previous to his sailing 4000 sick and wounded troops from the army of Le Clerc, returned to Port-Republican, amongst which were three French Generals. He says that Le Clerc, was in pursuit of Toussaint, who was at some distance from Port-Republicain, in a strongly fortified place in the mountains; that the French had been several times defeated with loss; but that Le Clerc was preparing to renew the attack, with the expectation of forcing Toussaint to surrender in a few days.

We have seen private letters from Port-Republican, dated the 15th March, which are wholly silent on every particular of the above intelligencer.

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NORFOLK, April 10.

*From Cape-Francois,*

By captain Potts, of the schooner William, arrived yesterday from Cape Francois, we learn, that he touched there for water, was embargoed 20 days, and was obliged to enter and clear his vessel, which cost him 40 dollars The government have taken such provisions as they wanted from the Americans, but have not, as yet, issued their notes on the Republic, owing, as they say, to the commander in chief (Gen. Leclerc) not being there. The admiral had gone to see Gen. Leclerc at Port Republican, and was shortly expected back. Such articles as were not in requisition by the French, the captains were allowed to dispose of as well as they could. The Americans at the Cape were not very civilly treated, owing to a capt. Lee, who commanded a northern brig, having plundered money from the town during the conflagration; this discovery was made by the captain and crew having differed as to the mode of dividing the spoil, and they gave information to the French Commandant, who compelled capt. Lee to pay 15,00 dollars, being the amount of the loss the person injured sustained:

Paul Louverture, (brother-in-law to Toussaint) had surrendered, together with 200 negroes under his command, and arrived at the Cape on the 23d ult. where himself and troops were reinstated in the service of the French.

Toussaint was still in force in the mountains. About the 25th of March the French troops got possession of Fort St. Michael, and drove the negroes who held it towards Fort Dauphin. On the 20th a parole of 200 men fell in with a party of negroes amounting to about 400 were surprized and immediately surrendered; but the whole of them getting at some liquor, the negroes rose on the whites, murdered 90 of them, the rest escaped with difficulty.

Some American vessels have been lying at the Cape since the month of November, part of them with their return cargoes on board; it was understood that those vessels which had loaded during the administration of Toussaint, were to unload their cargoes and have them weighed over again.

No Specie is now permitted to be exported from the Cape, those who are in possession of it are compelled to deposit it with the government, and take produce in its stead, which is at present very high, owing to the scarcity. An American brig which put into the Cape from Porto Rico with 18,000 dollars, was obliged to land it, and take the amount in coffee. A frigate was about leaving the Cape when captain Potts sailed, for the Havanna, for the express purpose of fetching money from that place.

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# The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1802.

*British and American Claims.*

The London Morning Chronicle of 29th Jan. contains the following paragraphs on the subject of British and American claims.

"The demand made by British subjects for those debts which were immediately the object in dispute, amounted to about four millions sterling. The sum which Mr. King, the American Ambassador, has contracted, on the part of the United States, to give, is six hundred thousand pounds, which is to be paid by instalments of two hundred thousand pounds every two years, without interest.

"The sum of six hundred thousand pounds has been fixed upon as likely to be the amount that will come to be liquidated under the arrangement, because in the first instance parties are set at liberty, and are bound to exhaust every legal means of obtaining redress in the American courts. A commission will be named by this government to consider of the claims that may thus be made to them, and if the six hundred thousand pounds to be paid by America is insufficient, Great Britain must make up the deficit.

"With respect to the claims of American subjects on this country, the former commission which sat in London is about to renew its proceedings; it consists of Dr. Swabey, and Mr. Ansley, on the part of this country, and Messrs. Gore and Pinckney for America, besides Mr. Trumbull, the chairman, in case the other commissioners are equally divided.—This arrangement, we believe, is on the whole satisfactory."

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*Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Gazette of the U. States, dated April 3, 1802.*

"It was extremely amusing to witness the proceedings which took place in the Senate upon the new judiciary bill on Friday last. The secretary began to read the bill, and as each section passed in review, the constitutionalists, with apparent indifference, made such incidental remarks as occurred; or occasionally enquired of the committee what was the intention and what would be the operation of such and such parts. The ministerialists soon began to betray their embarrassment: like those of the same sect in the other house, they moved amendments; argued them awhile and withdrew them. The consideration of some of the sections was postponed with a hope of getting through the bill and in the mean time of devising means to remedy the defects which were pointed out.—The Chairman of the committee which brought in the bill declared that there was no intention of confining the appointment of chief justice to Virginia, or to the 5th circuit. He was told in reply that such was the express provision, whatever the intention might be; and that even if no such particular provision existed, the general principles of the bill would lead to the same result. It is an essential and fundamental principle of the system, that each justice of the supreme court shall reside in that circuit in the circuit court of which he is to be the presiding judge. It would therefore, follow of course, without any express provision, that whenever any vacancy shall happen in the office of chief justice, the vacancy must be supplied in the same circuit; otherwise there would be in that circuit no justice of the supreme court to hold the circuit court, and in some other circuit there would be two. As the present chief justice resides in Virginia, the necessary consequence of this general principle would be a perpetuation of that office in the 5th circuit. Several motions respecting this point were successively made, argued and withdrawn, and finally the consideration of the paragraph was postponed.

"In this way they proceeded, till they came to that part of the bill which provides that each circuit court shall consist of one of the justices of the supreme court and the district judge of the district in which the court shall be holden.—Mr. Ogden said that this part of the bill appeared to him to be bad in principle, and entirely unprecedented in the history of courts. He urged, that if the justice of the supreme court is to have a superiority so as to form a decision in case the two judges disagree in opinion, the district judge is useless, inasmuch as the opinion of the presiding judge must always be decisive and final. He could hardly suppose that gentlemen who had been in the habit of declaiming upon the danger of trusting great powers to individuals would now be ready to sanction this principle. If on the contrary, the two judges were to possess equal powers, the consequences would be still worse, as there could be no judgment of court in case the judges should disagree in opinion.

"This appeared to be a difficulty which the ministerial gentlemen had not thought of. They made several efforts, such as their wisdom and ingenuity suggested, to obviate it. None of them seemed to succeed to their own satisfaction, till a bright thought occurred to Mr. Breckenridge, upon which he moved to amend the bill by introducing a provision, that whenever the circuit court should be unable to agree upon a decision, the cause should be carried up by writ of error to the supreme court. Mr. Breckenridge and his friends made many remarks, probably very learned ones, to prove that they had finally hit upon a wise expedient for getting rid of the objection.

"Mr. Morris of New-York was delighted with this project. He seemed to consider it as quite a discovery in jurisprudence, and amused the Senate by imagining the form of a writ, declaring that there had been an error in judgment inasmuch as there had been no judgment at all: and by conjecturing in what language the supreme court would confirm or reverse a judgment from the court below, at the same time declaring that no such judgment had ever been rendered—Some other gentlemen inquired more seriously what would be the consequence in criminal cases, where if the court should not agree, the accused must lie in irons to wait for a session of the supreme court, which is to meet but once a year, and must then be transported to the seat of government, to be tried upon a writ of error? It was further said, that, in a criminal prosecution, a disagreement might happen as to the admission of particular testimony which might be essential to the prisoner. Without an affirmative award of the court the testimony cannot be admitted. The trial proceeds. For the want of this testimony the prisoner is condemned and executed, and then by a writ of error the question respecting the admission of this testimony is brought before the supreme court.

"By this time the ministerial gentlemen felt themselves rather awkwardly situated, and chusing to hear no more upon this point, Mr. Breckenridge withdrew his motion, and they ordered the bill to be recommitted.

"These are the men who shew themselves so ready to pull down former systems, and who modestly flatter us with assurances of their inclination and ability to work a thorough reformation in every department of the government."

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

As very little appears to have been said concerning the Anti-Republican disorganizing Caucus which happened lately at the Capitol, I offer the following remarks, to be remembered and considered.

It was urged that the *party* now in power having acquired the ascendancy with great difficulty, it was necessary for their own preservation to unite in their measures, that disunion would be ruinous, and that the blessings to be hoped for by their success would be visionary, and would be overturned by the insidious designs of the federalists—that nothing was necessary but union to insure the prevailing party all the advantages which could be derived from the possession of power, and thereby make republicanism as splendid as their most sanguine imaginations could hope for—that there were two candidates who professed republican tenets, viz: Mr. Hay and Mr. Rind; that there was one, to-wit, Doct. John Adams, who was a federalist—that the republican party was the most numerous, and by union could elect their own member if they pleased—that if they were divided the federalists would succeed—that Mr. James Rind having avowed that the act of Congress which repealed the judiciary law was unconstitutional, had thereby deserted his party, and for that reason alone ought to be abandoned; and that even if this reason had not existed, the transcendent talents of Mr. Hay were such as to entitle him to a preference; that he had written many excellent things, all in favour of the cause, particularly Hortensius, Franklin, &c. which entitled him to the first rank of politicians: in fine, that he should be prized as a pearl of such value as to outweigh the whole host of federalists!!!!

Without detailing more of the numberless strange things which were said and done, all tending to the same end, or entering into the comparative merits of the candidates, I will put it plainly to every man's understanding, whether it is right or prudent that the whole community should be divided into parties? Whether it should be considered as a crime for a man who had taken part with either party to entertain upon particular questions and subjects an opinion of his own? Whether it should be considered as fatal to his respectability to declare his opinion? And if the influence of party was such, whether we might not at once put an end to elections, and submit all national questions to be settled by those who direct the party in power? Now let me ask whether this will not lead to a tyranny, by weakening the best pillar in elections, that is, the freedom of opinion, and the freedom in delivering it.

If it had been necessary or had suited the humour of any portion of society, to countenance and support Mr. Hay in preference to Mr. Rind, and if it were so that the former was among the most meritorious men of the times, surely a truth so easy to be established ought to have been sufficient, without sinking his competitor with all the obloquy which is attached to the character of a deserter, had not Mr. Hay written Hortensius and Franklin, and were these not enough? If there was now a literary competition between two persons, and it was proven that one of them had written the celebrated letters under the signature of Junius—or any thing else which was generally admired, and his competitor had written nothing, would not the whole community pass an instantaneous opinion in favour of the talents which had proved themselves? Yes, most surely. Why then are not the friends of Mr. Hay satisfied with the *unrivaled fame and merit of such unrivaled performances as his Hortensius and his Franklin?* If the merit is just, this would be enough; if not, 'tis a political fraud, 'tis an act of impiety to attempt to persuade others to believe that which is not believed even by him who recommends it.

But it seems that Mr. Rind should be treated as a deserter, because he had been so bold as to reflect upon a subject which the superiors of the party had decided on, because the course of his thoughts had compelled him to believe that they were wrong, and his independency of temper had prompted him to say so. Let me ask every man who ever presumes to think, whether he is disposed to submit to such debasement? Is this liberty, is it republicanism? No, not as it is generally understood, not as it was believed by those who contributed to establish the government. 'Tis a new sort of liberty; 'tis the liberty of governing every man who does not bow to a party which is acted upon by principles which are not defined, and which so far as they are now developed, are tyrannical.

According to the modern doctrine of this new sect, it would seem that every man who changes an opinion, if the change is calculated to weaken or question the infallibility of the party, loses his respectability—if so, in what situations should we see some of our most enlightened men? Is it not customary for the sage Mr. Wythe to reverse his own decrees and to confess with all the philosophic integrity of his great soul, that he has been mistaken? Did not one of the judges* of the court of appeals, upon an important occasion, when he was a judge of the general court, pronounce one opinion at Dumfries, and a contradictory opinion at Richmond, upon the same question? And is there any body who ever pretended to say that he deserved censure for this? On the other hand, did it not operate greatly to his credit? A man of virtue and sense who has been in an error, when he discovers it, will avow it. There are none but weak and wicked men who shut their ears and bind down their understandings to adhere to a set of

* *Judge Roane.*

opinions, which a little reflection might teach them to abandon; and I know of nothing more inimical to the true spirit of republicanism, of virtue, of justice, to honor and to truth, than to teach and practice those things which are calculated to keep up the influence of party. If the citizens of Richmond think that either of the candidates possesses qualifications which entitles him to a preference, 'tis their duty to elect him; if he attempts to obtain their suffrages by improper means, 'tis their duty to discountenance him; if Mr. Hay is the man, be it so; if Mr. Rind is the choice, be it so; or if Doct. Adams is prefered, 'tis our duty to act with candour and calmness, and they who endeavour to introduce other opinions are among the enemies of mankind. The pages of history all prove to us that faction and civil discord have been the causes of destroying the fairest prospects and the most flourishing political establishments; but as all men are not historians, or have the means of becoming so, it is proper to give them some warnings; and it is no less right to admonish them that the examples which were given at the Capitol connected with the doctrines which are taught, are but the beginnings, which we are all bound by our moral and social duties to discourage.

"That Mr. Hay should be considered "a pearl of such value as to outweigh the "whole host of federalists," shall be the subject of my next.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.

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TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF RICHMOND.

THE attack of Mr. *Geo. W. Smith* on me, at the Meeting convened at the Capitol on Wednesday evening last, is generally known. Peculiar reasons compel me to forbear any comment on it. It will be sufficient to a generous and liberal public, to recollect, that when I repelled the charges of Mr. Smith, he named Mr. Geo. Fisher of this city as his AUTHOR. I subjoin Mr. Fisher's letter to me of Saturday last on this subject. I deem it conclusive to disprove the assertions which were made, and I flatter myself that it will be so considered by those who shall take the trouble to read it. I regret most poignantly that the time of my Fellow Citizens at that Meeting should have been principally taken up in personal altercation, but I have the consolatory reflection that I did not commence it, that it was as totally unprovoked as unexpected on my part, and that my course was simply the defensive one.

JAMES RIND.

April 13, 1802.

Richmond, 10th of April, 1802.

Mr. JAMES RIND,

*SIR,*

BEING informed on the morning subsequent to the last meeting of the Republican Citizens of the city of Richmond, that Mr. Geo. W. Smith had given me as the author of certain expressions made use of by you to me, which expressions I had no knowledge of; I thought it proper that the misstatement so far as I was implicated, should be corrected. Accordingly on that very day, I obtained from Mr. Smith a promise that he would correct it, being satisfied that he had been mistaken in what he had on the evening before declared to have been stated by me. This is the substance of what I told you in the evening of the same day, with this addition, that if it should be believed that I had made use of the expressions which Mr. Smith had understood me to have done, that I should not hesitate to declare, that you never made use of them to me.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FISHER.

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I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. 1f.

HAY.

THE gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with HAY at 5*s.* and BLADES at 6*s.* per 100 lbs delivered at my Plantation at the Meadow Bridges, eight miles from Richmond.

*James Govan.*

April 8th, 1802. 1t

*The Subscriber has a convenient*

*Brick Ware-House,*

ON the back street, leading from the Canal Bason to Shockoe creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will also pay strict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

*Near to the said Warehouse, there is a convenient*

Dwelling House,

to be RENTED, and possession given on the first day of June next.

*James Innes.*

Richmond, April 12, 1802. ep 4w.

Straw Bonnets.

*Mrs. Davidson,*

*Has just received, an elegant assortment of*

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets

With Straw Trimmings, and fashionable Wreaths.

April 14th, 1802.

*The High bred English Stallion,*

# DION,

WAS imported from London last fall by John Hoomes, Esq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's sir Harry, and sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 10th day of August following, at Amptbill, (in Chesterfield county) on James River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) Five Guineas the season, and Ten for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the 10th of August next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the season, and 40 dollars to insure, with one dollar to the groom, in every instance; the best pasturage in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for ten to insure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Amptbill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

*Dion* was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille [one of the best sons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Dod, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

## Young Dare-Devil,

Will stand the ensuing season at Cary's-Brook, and cover mares at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the leap, or Sixteen Dollars to insure a foal, and in either case a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom; the Twelve Dollars may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars by the first of August, at which time the season will expire. The season will commence on the 25th day of March. Good and extensive pasturage, *gratis*, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

YOUNG DARE-DEVIL is a beautiful bay, full 5 feet 3 inches high, fine large bone and sinew, possessing great strength and activity, now rising 4 years old: He was got by Stark's imported Old Dare-Devil, his dam by a well bred Wild-Air horse, his grandam Patsy, was got by Col. William Digge's bay horse, his great grandam by Braxton's Trial, his great, great grandam by Morton's Old Traveller; Col. Diggs's horse was got by Sandy Point Bolton, his dam by Valiant, his grandam by Silver Eye. Braxton's Trial was bred by the late Wm. Bird, esq. and was got by his Old Trial, his dam by the late President Nelson's Old Spanish Barb.

THOMAS WILLS,
For WILSON M. CARY.

Fluvanna, March 23, 1802. 1aw3aw.

A FEW COPIES OF

*Henning's Justice,*

*May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.*

# SEEDS.

## Minton Collins,

*Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of*

GRASS SEEDS;

*And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of*

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, or CASH only, viz.

### Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy seed,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin seed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor, long pod and Masagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Brussels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salsafie & Nasturtium,
White and green Cos Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parsnip,
White and Green Asparagus,
Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

*To the Freeholders of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of* Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louisa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as senator for the last term, and a consciousness of having discharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the best of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingness to serve the district for the ensuing term.—Should my former services be now rewarded by your approbation, the highest possible reward, I flatter myself that my future conduct will be correspondent with the true interest of my country and constituents—whilst I remain with grateful respect and esteem,

Your obt. humble servant,
THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1st, 1802.

## S & S. *Myers,*

*Have this day received from Amsterdam, via New-York,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Which they offer FOR SALE, at their Store opposite BOOKER'S TAVERN.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

RUM;
Sugar;
Coffee;
Pepper;
Castile Soap;
Scotch Snuff;
German Steel;
Flanders Sheeting;
Foolscap and Post Paper;
India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. 1aw 6t

## 100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Kenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

NOTICE.

ALL those who may have claims against the estate of Frederick Myers, deceased, are hereby informed that I am about to close my account with the said estate; this notice will be plead in bar against any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1st day of May next.

*John Coke*, Ex'or.

Williamsburg, March 19, 1802.

## A STATUTE

For the wholesome Government of the COLLEGE.

BE *it ordained*, That in all cases in which the president and masters or professors shall have reasonable cause to believe any student or students to have been concerned in duelling, gaming, riot, drunkeness, profane swearing, or any other act in violation of any statute, rule or regulation of the college, or any breach of decorum, the president and masters or professors, shall call on the students to declare, individually, whether they can give any information respecting the offence of which any student or students may be accused. And in case the president and masters or professors, upon the best proof that can be had, shall be satisfied that any of the offences above enumerated has been committed by any student or students, they shall proceed to censure, suspend or expel such student or students in their discretion. Provided however, that if any student shall be unwilling to give evidence, so far as his own personal knowledge may extend, respecting any particular offence then such student shall be required to sign a solemn declaration of his own innocence touching said offence; and if he refuse when called upon either to give evidence or to declare his own innocence, that he shall be considered as guilty of contumacy, and if he continue contumacious for five successive days, he shall be forever expelled this college.

Knowingly and wilfully aiding, assisting, counselling, advising, or provoking any other student to the commission of any of the offences above mentioned; or combining, confederating or agreeing with any person to conceal or prevent the discovery of the said offences, or either of them, is hereby declared an offence punishable in the manner herein before set forth.

Every person under the age of twenty-one years, who shall matriculate or sign this statute as herein after directed, shall be considered as a student, and amenable to the statutes, laws and regulations of the college, until the end of the term, notwithstanding any attempt whatever to withdraw his name from the matriculation book, or signature to this statute, or himself from the cognizance of the college, without the assent or desire of his parent or guardian in writing. And such attempt shall be considered as misconduct within this statute, and punishable as other offences within the same. And where an offence shall be supposed to have been committed by any student whatever, he shall not be allowed to withdraw his name as a student until his innocence has been established on an enquiry into the said offence, and his conduct shall be subject to examination and censure notwithstanding he may attempt to withdraw his name or may remove himself.

Information of every expulsion, which may take place, shall be by the president communicated to all other public seminaries in the United States. Every sentence of expulsion which may take place shall be immediately published in the public prints. The parent or guardian of every student, who may be censured, suspended or expelled, shall also be notified of the same, and a copy of the proceedings in each case shall be transmitted to such guardian or parent.

Resorting to taverns shall be considered as a violation of the rules and regulations of the college, and in an especial manner be animadverted on by the president and masters or professors.

The students shall be compelled to attend the lectures; and in no instance shall absent themselves without the consent of the professor lecturing, except in case of sickness.

Each professor shall keep a roll of the students who enter into his school, and note every failure to attend at the appointed time for lecturing. For the first and second failure to attend, the student so failing, shall be reproved, or admonished, in each case. The roll shall be carefully examined, once in every month, by the president; and if it shall appear that any student has absented himself three times during term time, the president shall forthwith call a meeting of the masters or professors, and the society shall cause such student to be censured, in the first instance; and if after censure, such offence be repeated, the student, so offending, shall be suspended for the remainder of the course, or for a shorter time, as the society may think expedient.

A fair transcript of this statute shall be made in the matriculation book, to which shall be subjoined the following acknowledgment: "We, the subscribers, do severally acknowledge ourselves students of the college of William and Mary; and do solemnly promise, that we will individually in all respects, conform to the statute entitled a statute for the wholesome government of the college; and will not, while we continue students thereof, either collectively, or individually, knowingly, or wilfully, commit any of the offences therein enumerated, or any violation of the rules, laws, statutes, orders or injunctions, of the governors and visitors, or of the president and masters or professors of the said college;" which acknowledgment and promise shall be signed by every person applying previous to his being admitted a student therein.

It shall be the duty of the president to convene the students within the college, at least three times during each term; at which meeting this statute shall be publicly read for the purpose of giving information of the regulations herein contained.

The president and masters or professors of the college are enjoined strictly to enforce the several regulations prescribed by this statute. This statute shall be inserted immediately in the public papers; and so often, and at such periods thereafter, as the society shall think proper; provided it be published not less than once in every year. Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this statute shall be construed to repeal the power of the society to inflict such other punishment for offences, as might be inflicted before the passage thereof.

This statute shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Passed March 24th, 1802.

A copy,
WILL. RUSSELL, c. c.

*Wanted as a Tutor,*

IN a private family, a person who is capable of teaching the English and Latin Languages, also writing and Arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his sobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

## SPORTS OF THE TURF!

*NEW-MARKET.*

*In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:*

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

## Genessee.

*For Sale, all the Subscriber's*

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, is requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on business of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent subscribers are also notified that on Tuesday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be sold, unless they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

*Robert Andrews, President.*
*Thomas Newton,*
*Aug. Slaughter,*
*Geo. G. Martin.*
*Robert Boush,*
Directors.

March 29, 1802. ep 4w

# CASH

GIVEN FOR

# TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

*John Richard, & Co.*

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

## *William Temple,*

*Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

*He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.*

5 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
8 Qr. Casks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

NOTICE.

*The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of*

*Long and Crews.*

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

*Will. Long,*
*Thomas Crews.*

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

## Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the best James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is second low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any person purchasing, will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for sale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late Francis Lockett, sen. dec. for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD at public auction, for ready money, on Thursday the 15th of April next, at the house where the said Lockett, dec. lived,

*Seven likely Negroes,*

(or as many of them as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said debt with the expences of sale, &c.) The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Manchester, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

☞ The sale of the above Negroes, of April, is POSTPONED until the Saturday following, (the 17th ult.) when it will certainly take place.

March 30, 1802.

## Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the convenience of steelyards) has sent a few pair to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision; insomuch that they are used generally in Boston, not only by the merchants, but at the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the state of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.